WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890.

Acidemy of Music Medicine & Abboy's Park Thent - The Legion of Bases American Inst Late Exhition. American Int. Late - Lamburg.

Blight Opera House. L. wa Tehnia.

Booth's There tree-Camille.

Daty's Theories - Neelles and Pins. Malines.

Grand Opera House. Rip van Wichle. Statines.

Bl. very's 4 Min Street I in atree. Rivela. Matines.

Havery's 5th Avenue Theories. Viginia.

Blivery's Nikio's Garden-Inchastment. Matines.

Revery Milly Concert H. J. Concert. Master & HI I's Cancert H II-Concert. Madison tyrare Theat e-Hatel Kirts Betropoliton Concert Ha 1, 8 and Fay, 1th av , and dist et Betrage-lites Concert Has 1, B and Fay, 151 av , and the Sum Francisco Mil Act etc., Strandway and 281 St. St. Stand of the two-Sharps and Flats.
Theatre Commune—The Molitics Guarde Semison. Mak. Tany Pastory's 18-stre- Vastig.
Eletes Square 1 heatre—Daniel Sochal.

THE SUN FOR 1881.

Windsor Theater—The Snow Flower Matthew

Wallack's Theatre-The Gar'ner

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the render will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expanditure of time and eyesight. The Sun long ago dis covered the golden mean between redundant fulness and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind, From morning to merning The Son prints a continued story of the livre of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshpess, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the breatment of every subject. IV. Honest comment. THE FUN's habit is to

speak out fearlessly about men and things. V. Equal cander in dealing with each politiani party, and equal readiness to commend what is preiseworthy or to rebuke what is Mamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering lovalty to true emocratic principles. THE SUN believes that the Government which the Constitution gives as is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty i to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men In the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately fol lowing will probably decide this apprecially Important contest. THE SUN believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plunder, and the Rings for imperial power.

Our terms are as follows: For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenby-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, ingluding the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents

month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid. The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1 20 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEERLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND. Publisher of THE SUN. New York city.

What Made it Easier.

The Tribune says: "When the Democratic party became the defender e somen slavery, that fact at ne made it difficult for the

party to win a majority in any free State." There is a certain degree of truth in this statement; but then the Democrats had very considerable assistance from the Whigs in the support of the most accursed

institution, which made their success easier. It was MILLARD FILLMORE, a Northern Whig, from our own State of New York, who, having succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Zachary Taylor, sixteen months after that brave soldier's inauguration-it was MILLARD FILLMORE who signed the Fugitive Slave law, which, to a limited extent, spread slavery all over the Union. And it was no less a Whig than DANIEL

WEBSTER who was its leading advocate, thus tarnishing his immortal fame. Such Whigs as Hamilton Fish and Wil-LIAM M. EVARTS, now leading Republicans, were among its conspicuous supporters.

Mr. Evanus made one of his claborate speeches in its defence. Gen. GRANT stated after the war that he

was no abolitionist in the sense that CHARLES SUMNER WAS.

There are many public officers now feasting on Republican spoils who were brave defenders of slavery until the chances of fortune were seen to lie on the side of freedom.

Lessons of the State Canvass.

The State Capvassers have certified that the total vote cast for President and Vice-President at the recent election in this State was 1,103,945. The whole vote thrown in 1876 was 1,015,502. This shows a gain of 88,443 votes. The increase in the Democratic vote is 12,562, while the increase in the Republican vote is 66,337, making an aggregate of 78,899. The remainder of the increase is 9,543, which is mainly due to the gain in the Greenback vote given to WEAVER over that thrown for PETER COOPER in 1876.

It will be perceived that, though both of the great parties in this State have given a larger vote for President this year than they cast in 1876, the gain of the Republicans is 53,775 more than that of the Democrats. The details of the State canvass exhibit a fact not less significant than this. It appears that just about one-half of this gain of the Republicans over the Democrats is found in the counties of Rockland, Westchester, New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, which are the Democratic

strongholds of the State. If the Democrats of this State wish their party to grow, they will do well to inquire diligently into the causes of their failure to make gains among the voters within the past four years as rapidly as the Republicans.

Mr. Ramsey's Report.

Mr. ALEXANDER RAMSEY has been remarkably unobtrusive in his occupancy of his present office, rarely aggravating the army with fussy changes. If he has not set the river afire, he has, at least, never tried to set it afire, nor seen the need of trying. His first annual report, just made public, is in the main a quiet document. He nourishes one sensation about the dangers of foreign war, but it is only a little one, still further diminished by Gen. Sherman's official remark that the idea of any hostile.

force landing on our coast is preposterous. Mr. Ramsey's estimates in his department for the next fiscal year are \$43,627,055.54. As these are \$1,633,425.14 larger than the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and \$3,702,28251 more than was expended in the last fiscal year, he offers Con-

gress a field for economy at the outset. Mr. Ramsey adopts Gen. Sherman's reccreased to 30,000 enlisted men, thus making It, with the officers, about 32,500 strong. But he goes beyond Gen. SHURMAN in putting this increase on the ground of economy, holding that "while the enlistment of propriation for pay of the army, the saving

siderable." Thus, we should get five thousand more men in the ranks, and actually save, in hard cash, all the difference be-

tween somewhat and very considerable, Mr. Ramsky makes a good point, perhaps the most noticeable in his report, when he says that officers needed in their regiments are absent in "large numbers." This is a great evil; Mr. RAMSEY is entitled to credit for taking the right view of it. He goes further, and proposes one practical remedy, namely, the detailing of officers from the retired list, instead of from the active list, as professors of tactics and military science at colleges. There is no question that here Mr. RAMSEY is mainly right. All over the country, colleges, self-styled colleges, and academies are advertising the military drill they furnish at Government expense. No doubt they are correct in extolling its benefits. But with our system of a small army, it is absurd to find young, robust officers supplying the needs of these institutions, when troops fighting on the frontier, or making reconnoissances, are led by sergeants, for lack of commissioned officers, and when those officers who are at their company posts have double duty to perform.

It may be said that the infirmities of the retired officers-62 being the regular retiring age-would prevent them from furnishing that visible example of alert, soldierly activ ity and capability which is far more effective than any precept. This is no doubt a strong point. But the varied disabilities of service have carried to the retired list offieers young enough and active enough to serve the colleges well-officers who have been wounded or dishabilitated by disease from sustaining field service in the presence of an enemy, but who are still capable of teaching military science to public schools.

Mr. RAMSEY, if he makes this reform, could go further. There are many officers doing non-military work. They are clerks, manufacturers, or tourists. They never have taken their full share, if any share, with the hard-worked, gallant heroes of Indian warfare, in the weary march, the bivouac in snow, the bloody battle; instead, they have taken root on office chairs. The wants of the line in officers should be supplied first, and then surplus officers, or transferred officers, may furnish staff bureaus with candidates for office work.

Mr. RAMBRY has a perfunctory fear of foreign war, and draws a picture of what the enemy will do. Still he does not rival the Battle of Dorking " in his description, and Dorking has not yet come off. "The United States will find itself," says Mr. RAMSEY, oracularly, " sooner or later, at war with a maritime power." Unquestionably, the great cities exposed to bombardment by hostile fleets should be protected; but in past years time and money have been frittered away on minor points, and the rival claims of fixed and floating defences, of the guns, iron-plated forts, and torpedoes, have only confused Congress.

The crushing burdens imposed upon Mr. RAMSEY during the past twelve months, compelling him to go on a recreative spree to Oregon with Mr. R. B. HAYES, have forced him to reluctantly ask Congress for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

Irremovable Judges in France - The New Scheme.

The project that was adopted on Monday by the French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 295 to 169, to suspend for a year the constitutional irremovability of magistrates, must expose to a severe strain the party favoring the measure. This question has been discussed with growing vehemence and acrimony since the republicans acquired control of the lower House; but hitherto no Ministry has ventured to sane tion the bold step now taken. The Cabmets of Jules Simon, of Dupaure, of Wap-DINGTON, and of DE FREYCINET have successively shrunk from coercing the judici ary, and it is doubtful whether Premier FERRY would have laid hands upon it but for the fact that three of his colleagues, including the Minister of Justice, are of more advanced opinions than their chief.

We must not confound the problem forced on the attention of France with a question familiar to us in the United States, that, namely, of substituting an elective for an ap pointive judiciary. If the Judges in French territorial subdivisions, corresponding in some degree, as regards scope of jurisdiction, to our States and counties, were to be chosen by the voters immediately concerned. the tribunals of many distric s would be filled by legitimists, Orleanists, and other persons opposed to the party at present dominant. This would be far from meeting the aims of those republicans now controlling the Chamber of Deputies. They mean that every part of a highly central ized judicial system, from the member of the Cour de Cussation to the humblest justice of the peace, shall be in sincere accord with their own political opinions. They propose to effect this, as we have said, by suspending for a year the principle of irremovability, which would be tantamount to proclaiming that every magistrate must forthwith become a convert to the republi-

can faith or be ejected from his seat.

Now let us see what would seem at the first glance to be the American analogue of such a proposal. We will suppose that not only the occupants of the United States Supreme bench and the members of Federal Circuit and District Courts, but that every magistrate now exercising authority in our States, counties, and municipalities, were appointed by the national Executive. What should we think of a proposition that every one of these judicial officers should be removable at the will of any political party upon its advent to power? Should we not hold that a life tenure was the sole and indispensable guarantee of impartiality and justice on the part of the tribunals? To this safeguard would there be any alternative except to do away with the plan of appointments altogether, and to replace it by the method of elections for limited terms practised in many of the individual States? These questions seem to answer themselves. Under present circumstances, at all events, our people would never dream of intrusting to the Executive of the hour such a mighty engine of coercion and oppression as is demanded by the majority in the popular branch of the French Legislature.

The question, however, is by no means so simple as might at first sight be inferred from the parallel suggested. To render the analogy more precise and luminous, we must not only postulate a centralized and all-embracing judiciary in our own country, but we should compare contemporary France not with the United States as they are in 1880, after a century of self-government, but with the American colonies as they were in 1790, not long after their difficult escape from dependence on the British monarchy ommendation that the army should be in- If the judicial arrangements of colonial times had survived the Revolution, and our Infant commonwealth had been embarrassed by appointees of the Crown in the application of every statute, and in every effort to secure the smooth and effective workthis force would add somewhat to the ap- ing of free institutions, they would apparently have been justified by the

the most sweeping measures of reconstruction. Such was the predicament of Prance on the downfall of the ancien régime, and accordingly the organizers of the first republie, while they not only accepted but signally furthered the tendency to centralization, took measures for the complete displacement of the old administrators of justice. They held that the new laws could not, or would not, be properly interpreted by men wedded to the precedents and principles of an arbitrary government. The advocates of the present movement in the Chamber of Depaties declare that the third French republic is confronted by exnetly the same difficulties as were the men of 1789, and must have recourse to a like remedy This assertion is denied, however, not only by the monarchists, but by conservative republicans like MM, SIMON and DUPAURE. These two statesmen have pointed out that since the adoption of the Orde Napoleon, in the first years of the century, there has been no radical interference with the composition of the tribunals organized to administer that code. The irremovability of magistrates was not disputed by the Restoration, although every bench was filled by the appointees of BONAPARTE. The revolution of July, 1830, found most of the tribunals occupied by partisans of Charles X., and it left them there. The uprising of 1843, which overthrew LOUIS PHILIPPE, did not meddle with the tenure of the judiciary, and even the coup d'état of December, 1851, unscrupulous and ruthless as it was, left the Orleanist and republican Judges undisturbed. Each of the four regular Governments which succeeded one another from the fall of the first empire to 1870 felt itself strong enough to leave the judiciary alone. In two of these instances, at least, the confidence was not misplaced, for the monarchy of July and the second empire lasted long enough to see the magistracy grasped by their adherents through the operation of natural causes. It may be argued, nevertheless, that the republic of 1848 owed its overthrow in no small measure to its neglect to deal sharply with the Judiciary; that the weapon thus left to its enemies was potent among the causes of reaction, and

not, they say, leave open the pit into which their fathers fell. It is clear that this, like every other ques tion, has two sides, and that on purely abstract grounds a good deal may be said in France for and against an interference with the judiciary. It follows that a veritable state man would approach such a thorny problem from the point of view of expediency alone. To determine the gravity of the evil alleged, and the necessity of an heroic remedy, it would be indispensable to have exhaustive and trustworthy statistics showing the political opinions of every magistrate Ten years have now clapsed since the fall of the second empire, and a multitude of vacancies must have occurred through death and superannuation. Moreover, among the appointees of NaPoleon III, still living and competent to perform their duties, there have been many honest and very many interested converts to republican opinions. The process of change is constantly going on, and it would be easy for an actuary, on the statistics we have mentioned, to fix the time when not a single judge of monarchical proclivities would remain upon the bench.

had much to do with the return of an anti-

republican majority to the Legislative As-

embly of 1849. The French radicals of to-

day propose to profit by the sinister experi-

ence of the second republic. They will

The extent to which the French judiciary is still leavened with hostility to the repubhe, is a simple question of fact which must be settled before any prudent republican would pronounce for or against the policy of coercion. If the principle of irremovability can be suspended this year in the interest of progress, it may be next year thrust aside in the interest of reaction. Indeed, the monarchists, should their intrigues be once more successful, would be glad of an excuse for doing what even the conspirators who founded the second empire upon massacre were afraid to do.

It Should Not Be.

The Passion Play, which it is proposed to produce at a theatre in this city, ought not to be exhibited. It will shock and reolt thousands upon thousands of the mos intelligent and conscientious persons. No manager ought to make money by such

meaus. The case is very different in that out-ofthe-way place in Germany, where the Passion Play has been performed by peasants for centuries, and where it is regarded as anything but an ordinary theatrical enter-

This thing should not be.

No Agreement at Mentor.

There was no agreement at Mentor, the Republican papers say, between GRANT, CONKLING, CAMERON, and GARPIELD.

May be not, and may be there was. At all events, the spasmodic movement of GRANT, CAMERON, and CONKLING, after sulking so long, was a remarkable occurrence and a striking coincidence.

Some of the denials are confined to the mere point of the agreement having been put in writing. We never supposed that it

was written out. Still, it is certain that MARSHALL JEWELL did not deem it improper, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to put in writing an agreement with so crooked a character as Judge Diffenhoeper, and to appeal to Gen. GARFIELD to ratify this written agreement.

It is generally supposed that Mr. JEWELL was as well qualified as any one to judge as to what Gen. GARFIELD was likely to do. So it would seem rather out of place for our Republican contemporaries to wax indignant over the story, whether it be true

or not.

We read with interest the comments of our esteemed Republican contemporaries upon the character of the late Gov. WILLIAMS of Indiana. They now all agree that he was a very fine sort of a man; and yet when he was a candidate for Governor only four years ago, they represented him as being in about equal proportions a fool and a knave. We suggest to these partisan gentlemon that in the case of an eminent political opponent it might be just as well to tell the truth about him while he is still living.

When Mr. GARFIELD was charged with dis were assisted by the voice of his own party organs, he beneral good character took him triumphantly through

How about poor COLFAX? He was in the same boat with GARPIELD, and he had a general good character. Why didn't he get through as triumphantly as GARFIELD?

There is nothing which the business elemen of the country and stead, coming points armerally with the section charge in our laws is small give in the classical point laws is would give its less frequent electrons—Physical Physics [6]. Under a steady-going Empire there need be no elections at all,

The death of Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who was in active service as a Judge on the very day on which he died, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, is a fresh reminder of the absurdity of the constitutional provision in this State which compals a Judge to vacate his office at the age To in other directions would be very con- law of self-preservation in adopting of seventy. If a similar disqualification had

been established by law in England, it would have compelled the retirement of the late Lord Chief Justice before the trial of the Trennonne claimant, in which he gained so much distinction by his remarkable presentation o the case to the jury. He was probably never a better Judge than in the last cause he tried, Experience indicates that the age of seventy is by no means the limit of usefulness on the bench, any more than it is in statesmanship; vet how many of the leading statesmen of the present day we should have to omit from a list which excluded all above seventy. The danger that Judges would attempt to remain in office after they were really disqualified by age is imaginary. The objectionable clause should be expunged from the Constitution, or the limit should be changed to eighty years.

on Monday which illustrates a common mistake on the part of persons who kill themselves. The man who takes his own life is too apt to believe that he will never be torgotten. If not in his career, at least in his mode of ending it, he thinks his friends will have cause to remember him. "I leave you a little token to remembe me by." wrote the Russian Kibilist who shot himself at Syracuse. "As you grow older you will always think of me." But how mistaken he was. The little girl for whom he left these lines is only 8 years old. When she reaches woman hood she will have only a dim recollection of the wretched man, whose story will seem more like some tradition than a reality. That story will awaken horror at his deed, regret for his folly, and probably a hope that he was mad, as the best excuse for him. Seldom, indeed, will he be in her thoughts by that time, and never pleasantly. The always of his letter will have become once in a great while. And if those who meditate self-destruction would refleclong enough and soberly enough to understand how the birds will still sing in the morning and the stars shine at night after they are dead, and how soon and how surely they will be forgotter there might be fewer suicides.

Suppose all the Jews were to move out of Germany, hag and baggage, brains and gold the ROTHSCHILDS leading off. Would not the day after the completion of this modern exc due be a very blue day for Germany?

The seven million bushels of grain locked up by ice in the Erie Canal are likely to be winter/bound, if this cold weather holds a few days longer. There is still a chance of escape, which diminishes each day,

Taking one's deadhead case on a crimso plush sofa in a palace car as President elect of the United States is a rather different thing from driving mules on the towpath. Yet the little drudge of the towpath was probably happier, certainly he was more worthy of respect, than the President elect. Murder is a great deal easier to a man

man whose deadliest weapon is his fist. Pas-sionate men, who are liable to loss control of themselves under sudden provocation, should consider this. The Irish people, leaders and led alike, will do well to heed MICHARL DAVITT'S warn ing. If they set any value upon the sympathy of this country, and of other civilized countries.

with a pistol or knife in his pocket than to the

the shooting of landlords and land agents, the mutilating of their live stock, and that sort of thing generally. Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, on a well-remembered ecasion, went out West to mend his fences. Mr. GARPIELD explains that the only motive of his present visit to Washington is to overhau

they cannot exert themselves too actively to stop

King John of Abyssinia, as a first step toward war with Epypt, decrees that all Mussulmans in his domains shall be banished or baptized. This is rather a mild alternative for th fleree monarch to propose; the dilemma might have been baptism or beheading,

According to the New York Times, Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL has no sort of authority to speak for the Republican party, and his per sonal opinious are not a matter of any special interest. Remarks of this nature from Repub lican newspapers about GRANT'S Secretary of the Treasury are not suggestive of harmony or, for that matter, conducive to it.

The storming of Thaba Bosigo, the Ba auto fastness, Moletsane's mountain stronghold, so far from ending the Basuto revolt, has not even checked it. The defeat of UMBLONHLO has also been unavailing. Already the Cape troops holding Chief LEROTHODE's village have been driven out, Altegether, British prospects in South Africa are gloomy.

EDWIN BOOTH's condemnation of the Passion Play, as a subject not proper for the playhouse, was ratified by the action of the Aldermen, yesterday. Possibly higher authorities on eligious proprieties are conceivable than the Aldermen of New York. Still, their opposition will be more feared by the managers of the proposed entertainment than that of the Baptis pastors.

HANLAN'S decision not to row LAYCOCK is natural. The Toronto carsman would have satisfied people in general better by taking part in the international regatta, for which he was perfectly fit, and which there was no good reason for his avoiding. But when once he had gone out of training, he could not be blamed for refusing to row LAYCOCK at short notice. Probably the Hanlan party were easer to leave : doubt open, so as to make a great race for next year, and to have settled the rivalry of Lax-COCK now would have taken away half the zeat. LAYCOCK'S proposal to row HANLAN for nothing a side, just to see which of the two was the better oarsman, was unquestionably genuine but HANLAN'S friends have too much financia interest in him to consent to any enthusiastic proposal of that sort.

JULES VERNE once wrote an interesting story of the adventures of three imaginary Englishmen to crossing Africa from east to west in a balloon. The difficulties of such a journey, the writer thought, could only be over ome by voyaging through the air. But Dr. EMIL HOLUB, an Austrian, proposes, in sober earnest, to undertake a much greater African journey, and that, too, without calling in the aid of a balloon. Dr. Rollyn intends to start at the Cape of Good Hope and penetrate northward through the interior of the continent until he comes out in Exppt. He estimates that he can accomplish the feat in three years, and that it will cost him 50,000 florins to do it. As he has only 5,000 florins, the Vienna Geographi cal Society has undertaken to raise by subscription the remaining 45,000 florins. If Dr. Holub succeeds in his undertaking he will have better story to tell the world than any that the French scientific romancer ever invented.

Great Land Swindles by Western Forgers

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23 .- A. J. Tullis, a lawyor and Jacob Ninz, who were indicted by the Grand Jury or forgery, have been arrested, and Cornelius Wegel irick, an associate, will also be accessed to-day. The overview with which they are charged are of a startling theracter, involving dieds to lane quantities of land wood by the each type full bonders, dermant Polits.

at the age of 86 years. Cornet was lines in Paris. He was made an efficient the Legion of Honor in 1846, and

Scizore of Smaggled Goods.

PARTIES IN THE NEXT SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.-Gen. Mahone, the new Senator from Virginia, about whose politi eal position much interest has been expressed, owing to the closeness of parties in the Senate, has selected a seat on the Democratic side of the chamber, from which it is interred be will

act and vote with the Democracy. This inference is said, by those who are well informed, to be only true in a limited sense, Mahone is a Democrat of the progressive order. He has no faith in Bourbonism, and no enthusiasm for the resolutions of '98, as applied to the existing condition of politics. He does not believe in tying the life of the present to the corrse of the past, and ho seeka to get out of the ancient ruts in which the party has been habitually run to defeat. This is the true meaning of the so-called Readiuster movement in Virginia, and is equally true as applied to other Southern States, where, under different names, youth, enterprise, and hope are striving to throw off the old man of Therefore, while Mahone will cooperate with the Democrats in upholding vital principles, his friends confidently assert that he will not go into enuous or be bound by any of its arbitrary prescriptions. In other words, proper classification is that of an Independent

Judge Davis is recognized as an Independent in the political distribution of the Senate. He supported Gen. Hancock as the preferable candidate for the Presidency upon his public and personal merits, but Le went no further than that into the Democratic fold. Of course, he will not go into any caucus or accept any dictation from that source. The present state of parties in the Senate

gives forty-two Democrats, thirty-three Repub-licans, and one Independent-Judge Davis. Mahone succeeds Withers, one of the Demo orats from Virginia, included in the forty-two. The Democrats lose one Senator in ea the following States : Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylva-

nia, or six in all, which would reduce their aggregate to thirty-six. But they gain one in Mississippi and one in Nevada, and thus mount to thirty-eight as their whole strength. counting in Mahone, on the 4th of March, 1881. The Republicans gain the six Senators above stated as Democratic losses, which increases their aggregate to 39. But the losses of Bruce

and Sharon reduce it to 37. With these figures and facts to guide judgment, a clear view of the new Senate when Garff-id comes in is obtained. That body will have to be reorganized, and the new committees will shape legislation, and exercise a certain control over appointments. It is thus seen that the Democrats number 38

with Mahone included, and the Republicans 37 all told. Judge Davis stands outside both organizations. Now, if Mahone refuses to go into the Democratic caucus, as it is alleged he will do, the two parties would be equally balanced, and the new organization of the Senate would be in the hands of Davis and Mahone. That is to say, by concert with one or the other side, they can make all the committees and elect all the officers.

It will be no misfortune to have some of the present committees of the Senate reconstructed. for they have fallen far below the public expec tation in the work of retrenchment and reform. to which the Democratic party was pledged, not only by its platforms, but by the personal assurances of Senators, who, when intrusted with that duty, utterly failed to perform it. The Appropriation Committee especially is directly responsible for the star service job of the last session, which was the great achievement of the

lobby against the vote of a Democratic House. Is it any wonder Hancock was beaten under such leadership? The cause for surprise is that, after being thus handicapped at the start and betrayed by treachery in the end, he was not worse beaten.

DIPHTHERIA IN BROOKLYN.

Mayor Howell's Message on the Subject-Effect of the Cold Weather,

There were 141 cases of diphtheria in Brooklyn last week, of which forty-six were fatal. There were twelve fatal cases on Sunday, and twenty-nine new cases were reported yesterday. There were seventeen cases of scariet fever reported vesterday. The cold weather has stimulated both diseases. Mayor Howell yesterday sent to the Common Council a message calling attention to the alarming prevalence of diphtheria, and recommending that the Health Committee of the Board be au-thorized to summon witnesses and take the tes-timony of skilled physicians and persons who timony of skilled physicians and persons who have made sanitary measures a study, in order that the causes of the disease may be in a measure ascertained, and the remedies proposed for its suppression may receive consideration.

In his message the Mayor says: "Certain it is that our households experience great discomfort and probable liability to disease from the escape of sewer cases, caused by pressure, in times of high whole and high tides, upon the house sewer traps and drains, and that diphtheria has in many instances appeared in households where this has occurred."

The communication was referred to the Committee on Health. It is purposed to pass an ordinance providing for the ventilation of the sewers, the abolition of vaults, and the supervision of house plumbing.

An Extraordinary Creed.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The new preed of the Industrial Church of Brooklyn, printed in to-day's Sun if carried into off-ct, would produce a most deplorable state of society. The second article says: "Ignore yourself, but save your brother-tramp vagarant, criminal, the vilest, the least the uzh he be." Now suppose this could be estried out, and the best people in the world sacrificed to save the vilest, what sort of a society would remain! Hapsily the civilized world has never, encouraged that sort of thinz—not even when preached and practiced by Jesus Christ. Further on this creed says: "Everything is for everythely." This looks the Everything is for everythely." This looks the Everything is for everythely." This looks the Everything is for everythely." This looks while Everything is for everythely. "This looks the Everything is for everythely." This looks wull as the creed says: "Take no thought of the morrow. A Christian life is a life of iaith." Suppose such a creed could become the belief of the wid? Nibody would raise a crup or gather a harvest, or build a bridge or a boadter a railroad, or prenare clothing for the approach of winter. It strikes me that the new creed is not as practical as.

Esticuresed Sair-Isransat. deplorable state of society. The second article save

The Planets Not Flat, but Content.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. G. I. Burnside is mistaken. In point of fact the planets are neither flat nor spherical. They are comical, like the earth, with their spices pointing away from us toward that boundless realm of space that has no end. This the-ory is not only supported by mathematical elucidation. t it must become plain to the most casual beholder or officiently mature reflection, their bases toward us, and to the first process of the process of the state of

vex. This gives us the principles of the circle and the equi-sional triangle is combination.

In the same way it is possible to prove the absolute convexity of the earth's aurilace, mage the received theory of its retundity. The fact that the water of the occan seems to ruse up into a hump between the on-server and a distinctibility, as far from proving that the carth is spherical, proved quite the contrary. It is merely an author illusion, and is kin to that other relations of the eye in connection with distant objects, known as the mirrace.

The world has known many follocies which the hand creditions (with upon.

The scientism admittens of three spherical cones, that
while scientism admittens of the confines of the stierwill permittely emblazion the confines of the scientism of space, are in themselves industrial
evidence of the incontroversible theory of their conical
formation, and of the convexity of their bases, hereinbethere maintained and demonstrated. Erraisa Nucura.

Abraham Lincoln's Widow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I note with pleasure the growing purpose to raise a fund tor the wildow of the homored Lincoln. Some, with characteris-tic American enthusiasur, have proposed raising a mil-lion; as it poor Mrs Lincoln desired for the rest of bor ite to support a salou-she an undappy, il and brisk dwin woman. What sin medicis only a conductal and score extrest in the remainder of lor days and the accordance of the semination of the remainder of the salous many weather than the salous true in the re-unity weather than the salous time days the re-turn to the salous win will give large salous visial Let Dism do so not at the salous lime give the re-ol that Let Dism do so property. Other coulds in I house, it is not at the same line give the results and because have been always as the displaced of the method was to make a red from built to Next the same and expected the method was to make a red from built to Next the same and expected the built of the same and the same

A New Museum on Broadway. The premises at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sinth arrest with a frontact of first feet on Broadway, one hundred sind staty on Ninth street,

SAENIA, Ont., Nov. 23.—The customs authorities have seized three satchets containing roads valued at \$1.500, which were brought in by 0. W. Dudley of Now York, a well-known sengager. Dudley is in jail awaiting the lattice of the variabilities of the well-known sengager. Dudley is in jail awaiting the decision of the free inert. A Mr. Bunnell was for many years associated with perfect the containing the properties.

OPPOSING ORDERS.

The Affairs of the Two Pairs of Receivers of the Brooklyn Elevated Hallway There are at present four receivers of the

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, who, in pairs, represent different interests in the bankrupt corporation, and are in conflict with each other, Justice Cooke, in Brooklyn, first appointed R. G. Puelps receiver, and subsequently ratified the appointment of ex-S-nator Wagstaff as coreceiver by another Justice, Messis, J. R. Ly-decker and S. M. Schafer were, on Saturday last, appointed by Justice Westhrook in place of the other receivers named. Messrs, Lydecker and Schafer went to the offices of the commany at 48 Wall street, yesterday, to take possession. The offices extend through affoot over the Bank of North America. They were rightly furnished by W. Fontaine Bruff, the President, A lad in uniform covered with brass buttons acted as doorkeeper, and several young men answered to the littles of secretary, assistant secretary, and contractor. The offices were maintained at great extense, it is anegod, to assist in the sale of \$3,000,000 worth of bonds. When the newly-suppointed receivers met Receivers Phelos and Wagstaff in therooms vesterday they served them with Justice Westbrook's order, and demanded possession. Simultaneously an officer from Justice Cooke's court stepped up and served Messrs, Lydecker and Schafer with an order from Justice Cooke enjoining them from doing any set to hinder or interfere with Beseivers Phelos and Wagstaff, and especially from demanding or receiving from them possession or control of any stocks bonds or the prothe other receivers named. Messrs, Ly-lecker Receivers Phelps and Wagstaff, and especially from demanding or receiving from them possession or control of any stocks, bonds, property, framchises, and contracts, and from assuming to manage or conduct the affairs of the company. The order size directs Receivers Puelps and Wagstaff to proceed to perform all things which they have been herotofore authorized to do.

ized to do.

Mesers. Lydecker and Schafer, on reading this order, retired to consult counsel. It is expected that nore litigation and opposing orders will follow. Justice Cooke made an order yesterday permitting Mesers, Poelos and Wagstaff to employ separate counsel, and also to employ ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker.

Aldermen Trying to Learn Whether They President Morris presented to the Board

of Aldermen yesterday the following:

Whereas, It is announced in the public press of this city that a play is now in course of preparation called the Passion Play:" and Whereas, The production of this play in this country in any public place would be an insult to the Christian com-

minity:

Therefore be it resolved, that the Corperation Connect be reguested to give this Beard of Aldermen an equition whether any of the laws row in force are sufficient to revert its introduction; and, if none now exist, whether the Common Council has the power to pass an ordinance problishing the production and exhibition of this play before the public; and if they have the power to pass such an act, then he, the Corporation Councel, shall prepare yet an ordinance as will ever this case and all other the case-that may arise in the future, and send the same to this Board for its immediate passage.

Alderman Jacobus moved the adoption of the preamble and resolution.

Ablerman Marshall opposed its passage, not because he was in favor of the production of the Passion Piay, but because the adoption of the Passion Piay, but because the adoption of the resolution would introduce religious questions into the business of the Board.

Ablerman Hall thought that the moral and religious sentiment of the people of this city should be respected, and, believing that that sentiment was opposed to the production of this play, he should yet for the resolution.

The preamble and resolution were adopted

preamble and resolution were adopted of I. Alderman Marshall voting alone in

The Reflections of a Tramp.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The rigorous November having once more come around, and the aspect of the rural districts having become somewhat repulsive to the eye of an economically clad tourist, I return to the shelter of this greatest city in the Union.

Since my last visit to this community many important things have taken place, many extraordinary sentiments have found shape and expression, and many noble aspirations have been crushed beneath a mountain of despondency and defeat. Let me advise all the are now suffering under the weight of adversity to straightway seek the realm of philosophy. In the aerene atmosphers of this domain they will find a consolation so grateful that they will be let to look upon their present sorrow as a positive favor at the hand of fortune, without which they could never have enjoyed the sublime ecstasy of becoming reconciled to unalteratile results.

The President of these United States is a proper object of pity. I have no doubt that the present occupant of that office has many times wisned himself dead. Why, I understand that he has been driven to such straits that he is compelled to suck his grog from an orange. What kind of a proceeding is that for the supposed Chief Magistrate of a free people to be engaged in? The man that has just been elected to succeed him gained that distinction because he is a truer representative of the American people than the candidate over whom he was chosen. Does any person in this world imagine that an honest man is going to be elected President by people who will sell you sand for sugar, yellow lard for butter, chalk and water for milk, roasted cabbage leaves for to-bacco, and cambric for Chinese silk? If any one thinks so, he must be behind the age or out of his head. The President of these United States is

bacco, and cambric for Chinese alk? If any one thinks so, he must be behind the age or out of his head.

The question of labor seems to have exercised the leaners in the recent campaign to an inordinate degree. This great problem was solved by me long ago, and the solution was given to the public through the columns of The Sux last winter. When Mr. Parnell was here he doubtless read my e-say and profited by the doctrines it embodied, for I notice that he has lattly been putting some of them into practice on the other stile of the water. He tells the peasantry over there to take what they need to rive upon and not to trouble themselves about the pay. What can be more simple or sublime than such an act when the necessity of a man or a people depands it? They used to tell us that he who would be free must strike a blow, but n w we find that perfect freedom can also be arrived at py sitting down and swalting developments. According to my experience, this plan works best in agricultural districts. In thickly settled parts of the country—in the vicinity of New York, for instance—its operation is not siways attended with the most fortunate results.

Somewhere on my travels I picked up an old Strap of The Sun, which I have preserved on account of an extraordinary statement it contains. It seems that the Rev. Dr. Deems of the Church of the Strangers, in an oration at the erection of a tablet "to the glory of God and Commodore's bard feet between his hands and rubbed them. If the benevolent Doctor extends this practice to the strangers of his congregation, I shall be extremely oblized to any one who will furnish me with his address. After a journey of fifty miles along the old Boston road my feet are in a very unchristianlike state, and I would like to have them rubbed with a little soap and water by an experienced hand.

The CAPTAIN OF THE TRAMPS,

NEW YORK, Nov. 22,

Official Vote of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The official vote of Illinois m Presdential electors stands as follows: Total vote 1 276 form to the formality, 40,007, majority, 13,797.

Garnels ran alreat of the Republican caushdate for Governor by 3,407 votes. Honorek ran alread of the Demorratic candidate for Governor by 103 votes.

> Whom will He Give Uat When will you give us. Roscoe, You of the lardly planne? Come, tell us the man of your choice, For whom, at the sound of your votes

Who shall be scated, Roscoe, There in the chair of Kernan? How is no must the nation and State Impatiently listen and wait, Auxious to know the man? Whom will you give us, Roscoe !

Stalwarts shall start a boom.

Some one with money to spare? Some man who is willing to spend His cash, to encompass his end, Freely as water or air? Whom will sen give us. Roscoet Pay, shall it be a durce. To serve as a full for a while,

And set off your unbler style !

Answer, we pray you, at once, Whom will you give us, Horne ! Of strong and expensive rate Het for the Line ore and around

Whom will you give my Known ! All through depending on your.
Some a live unknown to tame,
Or one of the three we name... Morton, or Pasts or Depoyed. Whom will you give us. Riscoe.

So many all over the State Are waiting to learn their fate,

Retrid of a cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a certain cure for all pulmonary and brought at sections -4dr.

SUNBEAMS.

-Jem Mace, the once well-known English pugilist, is keeping a large botch in Melbourne. It, said to have become a "model moral man," and is, no

over, making money fast, -Fanny Davenport, in producing "An

American Girl" in Philadelphia, drops Amas Dickinson's name from the tills as antior. It is surmised that the -John L. Stoddard is delivering a course

of lectures at Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Wet comb intersected the ballucination that he loves her and, omit executes from the hall, she invariably sat in the front seat a orled the embarrassed speaker. She holds a scarculicket, and has brought a suit to secure admission. -An Illinois tramp, desiring to commit

spicide, tried in vain to beg a dose of autonom, to beg row a kinfe, and to steal a pistol. Then he hanced ben seit with a halter in a state, but was cut down and hicked out. His final and successful re-ort was to lay his head on a rai road track in front of a l-comotive. -A brakeman on a belated Beltimore and Ohio Railroad train was sent back to size I an approxiing locomotive. The weather was very cold, and, since down on the track by a fire to warm himself he a

fell asleep. The l-countries came without warmin, and there was a collision, in which the shoulever was hilled. -It will not be difficult to prove deliveration when Tom Printle comes to be tried for the mirries of John Tolbert, at Willis, Texas. He was two days get ting at his victim, beginning by breaking into his louse with an axe, then chasing him on borechack from one refuse to enother, and finally shooting him while Tolbert was trying to hide.

-According to the Paris L'Exinemen', the beautiful Lady Dudley has just arrived in Paris. Tady Dudley is one of the most beautiful women in Gr. at Erik, ain. She is 30 years old—the age preferred by Balaic her eyes are blue, her features adorably delicate, and he figure as ethereal as that of a sylph. She takes gives at 5% and boots at 25% (1% Kagush). -Dr. J. C. Thompson first saw Miss Collet

Sedalia, Mo. He could not fail to note that she was in prettier than the bride, and within a short time he formed her that he recretted she was not his wife. suggested that the mistake might be rectified by elepement, and they disappeared together. -Dr. William Sharswood of Philadelphia is giving his time and efforts toward founding a gr. Museum of Practical Art and Applied Science in c nection with the University of the South at Sewance, Tenn., owned and controlled by the dioceses of the Ens.

when she acted as a bridesmaid at his wedding, at

conal Church comprehended in the ten States lying -Count de Chambord, although in his 61st year, and suffering from a slight half to his cart, owing to a fall from his horse in early youth, still takes delight in all field sports, and follows the chase with the anim At Probalors the "reyal hunt" is of his succestors. At Probabort the "maintained with great ceremony, the which recalls the memory of the court splendors of Va-

saitles and Fontainebleau. -Charles P. Haskins ran the Punch and Judy snow connected with a circus. He was arrai the curtain over the framework, preparatory to a per watching his movements with fively interest. He fell on his face, and they laughed heartily, supposing that he was fooling; but when he was titted up they saw that he was dead, apoplexy having killed him.

-The recent marriage of an aged Con-

servative statesman in England is a curious story. He fell in love with the daughter of a country gentleman The lady was a widow. The relatives of the state-man declared that they would not receive her, so she wrote one day to tell him that she had married a gruth man whose age was more suitable to her. Nothing daunted, the statesman has now married the sister. -An industry of considerable value and interest has just been lost to France by the action of the authorities in expelling the religious bedies. The manu-

authorities in expelling the religious bodies.

been for such a long time carried on in the monastery of that name, is now to be transferred to the town of Romont, in the canton of Fribourg, where a considerable piece of land has been purchased near the railway. -George Bates, a St. Louis negro, gave his bride a gold watch as a wedding present. He had stolen it and, when it was found on her, she was arrested. She would not betray her husband, and conse quently went to prison for two years as the thiet. Bates did nothing to help, her, and his neglect tarned her love to hatred. She spent her odd moments in sharpening a file, and when she was discharged it was as keen as a

facture of the well-known Chartreuse liqueur, which has

razor. She returned to her old haunts, waited until her husband presented himself, and stabbed him to death -Prof. Alva H. Sabin occupied the chair of chemistry in Ripon College, Michigan. Miss Bardon was a student, and they fell in love with each other. The professor utilized his knowledge of chemicals by writing to the girl with invisible ink, which could be by her roommate, who handed it to the matron, who handed it to the faculty, who heated and read it. The contents were such as to cause the dismissal of Miss Barden; but Sabin had already resigned, preparatory to going East, and before starting married Miss Barden.

-Two sisters at Lackawaxen, Pa., were engaged to marry two brothers, and the double welding was to take place about the holidays. Just before the election, one of the girls asked her lover to take her io a Republican meeting, but he, being a Democrat, refued. She appealed to his brother, a Republican, and he accompanied her. The sister who remained at home its the Democratic brother, finding their political symma-thies in accord, agreed to break up the previous arrange ment and become man and wife. The idea met well favor all around, and the west-like will take place at

-Solomon Jones of Bloomburg, Md., was when he died, and therefore, made up his mind to spenit all himself. In view of the probably short time re-maining to him in this world, he felt that he must be last and furious in his pleasures, it he would spend the whole \$2,000. He married a young wife, and gratified her love of dress; he got in a large stock of beverages, and drank them recklessly; he lought a fast ho se, and below him. At the end of three months the last do lar was give, his wife descried him, his horse diet, and he is still with

-Some of the English Ritualists are becoming violent. The Rev. H. Marriott, speaking at an indignation meeting at West Bromwich, after condemning the decision in Mr. Pelham Dale's case as "idiotic. innetical, and foolish," and the Lawyers and Judges as "a regular set of fools," said that the abominable Pablic Worship Regulation bill had come out of hell, and be could prove it. "Those Low Church people wanted to teach the public that they (the clergy) were not priests-that they had no power to give absolution after confes sion of sins, and that the real presence was not in the sacrament, and this teaching that bill was intended to

work to destroy the Prayer Book " -Artificial eyes have been used from the remotest times, and it is said that they have been found among the munimies of ancient Egypt. The artificial eye is not a globe, but is a mere shell. Some arc so well made and so carefully adapted that they escape defection not only by carnal observers but also by doctors conversant with the strides made of late years in this de partment. It is essential that the eye should not be to thick, on account of its weight, and it must not be to thin or it will be brittle. There are many advantages in vearing a false exp after the true one is lost. It keeps the eyelids in their proper position, it prevents the lather from turning inward and producing irritation, and it prevents toreign bodies from entering the eye. Many a ervant wears an artificial eve. without his employer be-

ing aware of it. -The carob bean is grown all over the Mediterranean waboard and islands, and 8,007 tons with imported from Cylena by England alone in 1879. It tons an important ingredient in gattle foods, is now comple France for making brandy since the continued thems the East. Last year was a wonderful year for rands. The carob tree is a handsome evergreen with daily all it. foliage, which forms a grateful rest for the eye a not slopes of the Limssol, Papins, and Keryria i the apring the long, broad posts of the can exarcely be distinguished and the hard-but in the early autoing they turn to a deal checolate color, and in an abundant very bea-the branches to the ground, presenting a strain with size, much resembling the walnut in its agread 400 It grows aparaely in Cyprus, sizes not more than frency or thirty to the scre, for there is no recular designed.

-While England and the United States

are content to utilize an old axillus line or both the chief gunnery ship, the decimans, reca histhe chief gunniary ship, the dormous recording presses importance of rendering the senior according to senior according to the senior according to the senior according to the senior according to the special purpose of senior according to the special purpose of senior according to the special purpose of senior according to the senior accordi Section to bottom gum and a control of the control replied an it is starting a service at morning at the shops, we say to equipped for the purious for action say street and built. Her standing common at a particular 216 officers and men, but, in which the common men will be exercised another with the exercised another exercised another exercised.